Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 95, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1791. [Whole No. 199.]

Diſcourſes on Davila.—No. 28.

THE ſiege and defence of Orleans, may be a good lecture on the military art, but is not directly to our purpoſe which at preſent is only to relate the fortunes and cataſtrophes of the great actors in thoſe ſcenes of emulation, which have been before deſcribed. There was in the party of the Hugonots a gentleman, named Poltrot, of an active mind and a deſigning character. He had lived ſome years in Spain; and having afterwards embraced Calviniſm, and reſided ſome time at Geneva, he diſcovered ſo much zeal for his new faith, and entered with ſo much zeal into all the intrigues of the party, that the Calviniſts in general conſidered him, as a perſonage capable of attempting in their favor the moſt hazardous enterprizes. It is not one of the leaſt evils of a civil war, that no man's character is ſecure againſt ſuſpicions and imputations of the moſt enormous crimes. It is almoſt the univerſal practice for each party to charge the leaders of the other, with every baſe action, every ſiniſter event, and every high handed wickedneſs, without much conſideration or enquiry, whether there is truth or evidence or even colour to ſupport the accuſation. The Catholics pretended that the Admiral and Theodore Beza, engaged Poltrot to aſſaſſinate the Duke of Guiſe, by promiſes of great rewards, and by perſuading him that he could do nothing more acceptable to God, than to deliver his people from their moſt cruel perſecutor. Poltrot yielding to their inſtigations, pretended to have abandoned the Calviniſt party, and threw himſelf into the royal army, where having inſinuated himſelf into the houſe of the Duke of Guiſe, he watched for a favorable moment to execute his deſign. The 24th of February, 1563, the Duke after having given his orders for an aſſault which he intended to make the next day, at the bridge of Orleans, returned at night to his quarters about a league diſtant from the trenches; Poltrot, mounted on a Spaniſh horſe, very fleet, waited for him, on his paſſage, and ſeeing him accompanied, only by a gentleman of the Queen, with whom he was cloſely engaged in converſation, he ſhot him in the back, with an arquebuſe, loaded with three balls. The Duke was without arms, the three balls ſtruck him under the right ſhoulder and pierced him through the body; He fell from his horſe for dead. His gentlemen, who marched before, that they might not interrupt his converſation, returned, at this accident, and carried him to his lodgings where as ſoon as they had examined his wound, his life was deſpaired of. The King, the Queen Mother and all the Lords in the army, at the news of ſo fatal a diſaſter, haſtened to the Duke's lodgings; but all their cares and remedies were uſeleſs; he died in three days, with great ſentiments ſays Davila, of piety and religion, diſcovering in his diſcourſes a greatneſs of ſoul and a moderation moſt admirable. This Prince, united with the higheſt valour and ſingular abilities, a conſummate prudence. As profound in council, as active in execution, he always ſaw his deſigns crowned with the happieſt ſucceſs. Theſe qualities had procured him the reputation of the firſt Captain of his age, and his exploits merited the title of the defender and protector of the Catholic religion. He left a name glorious and celebrated to poſterity, *tarniſhed however to endleſs ages with the juſt imputation of intolerance.*

Poltrot had eſcaped into a neighbouring foreſt; but tortured by the remorſe of his conſcience, and by the terror of being purſued on all ſides, he wandered all night in the woods, without being able to find the road to Orleans. The next morning exhauſted by fatigue, he was arreſted by ſome Swiſs guards and led to the Queen and the principal officers of the army. He alternately accuſed and acquitted both on the rack and at his execution the Admiral and Theodore Beza, who publiſhed declarations throughout all Europe, denying in the moſt ſolemn manner their knowledge of the deſign of Poltrot. The court haſtened the execution of this monſter, before an opportunity had been given to confront and examine him, as the Admiral requeſted by quartering him between four horſes. The conſequence was that the ſuſpicion was faſtened, on theſe two auſtere and excellent characters, in the minds of the Catholic party, though they have been uniformly acquitted by the whole impartial world. In conſequence of the prejudices of the Catholics, the children of the Duke of Guiſe preſerved a cruel reſentment, and took an horrible revenge.

NEW REVENUE LAW.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſixth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT repealing, after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon Diſtilled Spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead; and alſo upon Spirits Diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame.

(CONCLUDED.)

AND be it further enacted, That in order to entitle the ſaid exporter or exporters to the benefit of the ſaid allowances, he, ſhe or they, ſhall previous to putting or lading any of the ſaid ſpirits on board of any ſhip or veſſel for exportation, give twenty-four hours notice at the leaſt, to the proper officer of inſpection of the port from which the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be intended to be exported, of his, her or their intention to export the ſame, and of the number of caſks, veſſels and caſes, or either of them, containing the ſaid ſpirits ſo intended to be exported, and of the reſpective marks thereof, and of the place or places where the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be then depoſited, and of the place to which, and ſhip or veſſel in which they ſhall be ſo intended to be exported. Whereupon it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid officer to inſpect, by himſelf or deputy, the caſks, veſſels and caſes ſo noticed for exportation, and the quantities, kinds and proofs of the ſpirits therein, together with the certificates which ought to accompany the ſame according to the directions of this act, which ſhall be produced to him for that purpoſe; and if he ſhall find that the ſaid caſks, veſſels and caſes have the proper marks according to the directions of this act, and that the ſpirits therein correſpond with the ſaid certificates, he ſhall thereupon brand each caſk, veſſel or caſe with the word "Exportation;" and the ſaid ſpirits ſhall, after ſuch inſpection, be laden on board the ſame ſhip or veſſel, of which notice ſhall have been given, and in the preſence of the ſame officer who ſhall have examined the ſame, and whoſe duty it ſhall be to attend for that purpoſe. And after the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be laden on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, the certificates aforeſaid ſhall be delivered to the ſaid officer, who ſhall certify to the collector of the ſaid diſtrict, the amount and particulars of the ſpirits ſo exported, and ſhall alſo deliver the ſaid certificates which ſhall have been by him received, to the ſaid collector, which ſhall be a voucher to him, for payment of the ſaid allowance.

Provided nevertheleſs, and be it further enacted, That the ſaid allowance ſhall not be made, unleſs the ſaid exporter or exporters ſhall make oath, or affirmation, that the ſaid ſpirits ſo noticed for exportation, and laden on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice ſhall have been given, and are not intended to be relanded within the United States; and that he or ſhe doth verily believe that the duties thereupon charged by this act, have been duly paid, or ſecured to be paid; and ſhall alſo give bond to the collector, with two ſureties, one of whom ſhall be the maſter, or other perſon having the command or charge of the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be intended to be exported; the other, ſuch ſufficient perſon as ſhall be approved by the ſaid collector, in the full value in the judgment of the ſaid collector, of the ſaid ſpirits ſo intended to be exported, with condition that the ſaid ſpirits (the dangers of the ſeas and enemies excepted) ſhall be really and truly exported to, and landed in ſome port or place without the limits of the United States, and that the ſaid ſpirits ſhall not be unſhipped from on board of the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, whereupon the ſame ſhall have been laden for exportation, within the ſaid limits, or any ports or harbors of the United States, or relanded in any other part of the ſame; ſhipwreck or any other unavoidable accident excepted.

Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, That the ſaid allowance ſhall not be paid until ſix months after the ſaid ſpirits ſhall have been ſo exported: And provided alſo, That whenever the owner of any ſhip or veſſel, on board of which any ſuch ſpirits are laden for exportation, ſhall make known to the collector, previous to the departure of ſuch ſhip or veſſel from the port where ſuch ſpirits are laden, that ſuch ſhip or veſſel is not going to proceed on the voyage intended, or the voyage is altered: It ſhall be lawful for the collector to grant a permit for the relanding of the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That if any of the ſaid ſpirits, after the ſame ſhall have been ſhipped for exportation, ſhall be unſhipped for any purpoſe whatever, either within the limits of any part of the United States, or within four leagues of the coaſt thereof, or ſhall be relanded within the United States, from on board the ſhip or veſſel wherein the ſame ſhall have been laden for exportation, unleſs the voyage ſhall not be proceeded on, or ſhall be altered as aforeſaid, or unleſs in caſe of neceſſity or diſtreſs to ſave the ſhip and goods from periſhing, which ſhall immediately be made known to the principal officer of the cuſtoms, reſiding at the ports neareſt to which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be at the time ſuch neceſſity or diſtreſs ſhall ariſe, then not only the ſpirits ſo unſhipped, together with the caſks, veſſels and caſes containing the ſame, but alſo the ſhip or veſſel in or on board which the ſame ſhall have been ſo ſhipped or laden, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel; and alſo the ſhip, veſſel or boat into which the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be unſhipped or put, after the unſhipping thereof, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, ſhall be forfeited, and may be ſeized by any officer of the cuſtoms, or of inſpection.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid allowance ſhall not be made when the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be exported into any other than a ſhip or veſſel of the burthen of thirty tons and upwards, to be aſcertained to the ſatisfaction of the collector of the diſtrict from which the ſame ſhall be intended to be exported.

And be it further enacted, That the bonds to be given as aforeſaid, ſhall and may be diſcharged by producing within one year from the reſpective dates thereof (if the ſame be ſhipped to any part of Europe or America, and within two years if ſhipped to any part of Aſia or Africa, and if the delivery of the ſpirits in reſpect to which the ſame ſhall have been given, be at any place where a conſul, or other agent of the United States reſides) a certificate of ſuch conſul or agent, or if there be no ſuch conſul or agent, then a certificate of any two known and reputable American merchants reſiding at the ſaid place; and if there be not two ſuch merchants reſiding at the ſaid place, then a certificate of any other two reputable merchants, teſtifying the delivery of the ſaid ſpirits at the ſaid place. Which certificate ſhall in each caſe be confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the maſter and mate, or other like officer of the veſſel in which the ſaid ſpirits ſhall have been exported; and when ſuch certificate ſhall be from any other than a conſul or agent, or merchants of the United States, it ſhall be a part of the ſaid oath or affirmation, that there were not upon diligent enquiry, to be found two merchants of the United States at the ſaid place: Provided always, That in the caſe of death, the oath or affirmation of the party dying, ſhall not be deemed neceſſary: And provided further, That the ſaid oath or affirmation, taken before the chief civil magiſtrate of the place of the ſaid delivery, and certified under his hand and ſeal, ſhall be of the ſame validity as if taken before a perſon qualified to adminiſter oaths within the United States; or ſuch bonds ſhall and may be diſcharged upon proof that the ſpirits ſo exported, were taken by enemies or periſhed in the ſea, or deſtroyed by fire; the examination and proof of the ſame being left to the judgment of the collector of the cuſtoms, naval officer, and chief officer of inſpection, or any two of them, of the place from which ſuch ſpirits ſhall have been exported. And in caſes where the certificates herein directed cannot be obtained, the exporter or exporters of ſuch ſpirits, ſhall nevertheleſs be permitted to offer ſuch other proof as to the delivery of the ſaid ſpirits, without the limits of the United States, as he or they may have; and if the ſame ſhall be deemed ſufficient by the ſaid collector, he ſhall allow the ſame, except when the drawback to be allowed ſhall amount to one hundred dollars or upwards; in all which caſes the proofs aforeſaid ſhall be referred to the comptroller of the treaſury, whoſe deciſion thereon ſhall be final.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, from time to time, to make ſuch allowances to the ſaid ſupervifors, inſpectors, and to the deputies and officers by them to be appointed and employed for their reſpective ſervices in the execution of this act, to be paid out of the product of the ſaid duties, as he ſhall deem reaſonable and proper: Provided always, That the aggregate amount of the allowances to all the ſaid ſupervifors, inſpectors and other officers, ſhall not exceed ſeven per cent. of the whole product of the duties ariſing from the ſpirits diſtilled within the United States: And provided alſo, That ſuch allowance ſhall not exceed the annual amount of forty-five thouſand dollars, until the ſame ſhall be further aſcertained by law.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall commence and take effect as to all matters therein contained, in reſpect to which no ſpecial commencement is hereby provided (except as to the appointment of officers and regulation of the diſtricts and ſurveys) from and immediately after the laſt day of June next.

And be it further enacted, That the nett product of the duties herein before ſpecified, which ſhall be raiſed, levied and collected by virtue of this act, or ſo much thereof as may be neceſſary, ſhall be, and is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the intereſt of the ſeveral and reſpective loans which have been made in foreign countries, prior to the fourth day of Auguſt laſt; and alſo upon all and every the loan and loans which have been and ſhall be made and obtained purſuant to the act, entituled, "An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States;" and according to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid act, and of the ſeveral proviſions and engagements therein contained and expreſſed, and ſubject to the like priorities and reſervations as are made and contained in and by the ſaid act, in reſpect to the monies therein appropriated, and ſubject to this farther reſervation, that is to ſay—of the nett amount or product during the preſent year, of the duties laid by this act, in addition to thoſe heretofore laid upon ſpirits imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, and of the duties laid by this act on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and on ſtills; to be diſpoſed of towards ſuch purpoſes for which appropriations ſhall be made during the preſent ſeſſion. And to the end that the ſaid monies may be inviolably applied in conformity to the appropriation hereby made, and may never be diverted to any other purpoſe until the final redemption, or reimburſement of the loans or ſums for the payment of the intereſt whereof they are appropriated, an account ſhall be kept of the receipts and diſpoſition thereof, ſeparate and diſtinct from the product of any other duties, impoſt, exciſe, and taxes whatſoever, except thoſe heretofore laid and appropriated to the ſame purpoſes.

And be it further enacted, That the unappropriated ſurplus, if any there ſhall be, of the revenue ariſing under this act, at the end of this and every ſucceeding year, ſhall be applied to the reduction of the public debt, in like manner as is directed by the act, intituled, "An act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt;" and provided by the act, entituled, "An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States;" unleſs the ſaid ſurplus, or any part thereof, ſhall be required for the public exigencies of the United States, and ſhall, by ſpecial acts of Congreſs, be appropriated thereto.

And be it further enacted, That the ſeveral duties impoſed by this act, ſhall continue to be collected and paid, until the debts and purpoſes for which they are pledged and appropriated, ſhall be fully diſcharged and ſatisfied, and no longer. Provided always, That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to prevent the legiſlature of the United States from ſubſtituting other duties or taxes of equal value to all or any of the ſaid duties and impoſts.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

Depoſited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

ENIGMA.

FORM'D long ago—yet made to-day,
I'm moſt in uſe while others ſleep—
What few would wiſh to give away,
And fewer ſtill, would wiſh to keep.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

MR. STONE ſaid: If upon queſtions like the preſent he had given pain to members he regarded, they might be aſſured the pain was reciprocal. Let us cheriſh mutual toleration. We might conceive that each purſued improper ſyſtems from the pureſt motives. We differ in our ideas of government and our ſenſe of the ſacredneſs of the written compact. We varied widely in our opinions of the direction of this government: The great leſſon of experiment would ſhow who is right; but we are influenced in our habits of thinking by our local ſituations, and perhaps the diſtinct intereſts of the States we repreſent. He obſerved, that upon the preſent occaſion the opinions reſpecting the conſtitution ſeem to be divided by a geographical line, dividing the continent. Hence it might be inferred that other conſiderations mixed with the queſtion; and it had been inſinuated that it was warped by the future ſeat of government. But other cauſes may be aſſigned for the diverſity of ſentiment; the people to the eaſtward began earlieſt in favor of liberty: They purſued freedom into anarchy; ſtarting at the precipice of confuſion they are now vibrating far the other way. He ſaid that all our taxes are paid by the conſumers of manufactures; thoſe taxes are all bounties upon home manufactures. The people to the eaſtward are the manufacturers of this country; it was no wonder that they ſhould endeavor to ſtrengthen the hands of a government by which they are ſo peculiarly benefited.

It is a fact that the greateſt part of the Continental Debt has travelled Eaſtward of the Potowmack—This law is to raiſe the value of the Continental Paper. Here then (ſays he) is the ſtrong impulſe of immediate intereſt in favor of the Bank—He took notice of the diſtinction made by the plan of the bill, between Continental and State Paper—The State Paper on account of partial payments of intereſt ſtill remained in the reſpective ſtates. But this could not by the preſent ſyſtem be ſubſcribed—ſo that the Southern States were deprived of the advantage that might have been given to the only paper they have. But (he ſaid) if Gentleman charge us with defending the ſeat of government, let them remember that this betrays conſciouſneſs of an attack. If they believe that this ſcheme tends to break the faith of the union pledged to the Potowmack, it is no wonder they ſuppoſe we oppoſe it upon that ground. He would not have mentioned this ſubject, had it not been hinted at. But let the whole of it come forth—let gentlemen conſult their own boſoms; let the public decide the truth of his obſervations. He hoped he ſhould not be ſuſpected of any biaſs—That ſo uniform had been his conduct upon all queſtions, turning upon principles ſimilar to the preſent, that every member in the houſe, he believed, had conjectured rightly of the ſide he would take before he had uttered a word upon the ſubject. When implication firſt raiſed its head in this houſe, he ſtarted from it as a ſerpent which was to ſting and poiſon the conſtitution. He felt in uniſon with his country. The fears, the opinions, the jealouſies of individuals and of ſtates, had been explained by a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madiſon). He ſhould only remark, that all thoſe who oppoſed the government, dreaded this doctrine—thoſe who advocated it, declared that it could not be reſorted to—and all combined in opinion that it ought not to be tolerated. Never did any country more compleatly unite in any ſentiment than America in this—"That Congreſs ought not to exerciſe, by implication, powers not granted by the conſtitution." And it is not ſtrange—for the admiſſion of this doctrine deſtroys the principle of your government at a blow—it at once breaks down every barrier which the federal conſtitution had raiſed againſt unlimited legiſlation. He ſaid that neceſſity was the moſt plauſible pretext for breaking the ſpirit of the ſocial compact; but the people of this country have anticipated that pretext—They have ſaid to the miniſters of this country, "We have given you what we think competent powers; but if experience proves them inadequate, we will enlarge them—but in the mean time dare not uſurp thoſe which we have reſerved."

It is agreed on all hands that the power to incorporate the ſubſcribers to a bank is not expreſsly granted, and although gentleman have agreed that it is implied—that it is an incident—that it is a means, for effectuating powers expreſsly granted; yet they are not agreed as to the particular power to which this is an incident. They admit that the ſweeping clauſe in the conſtitution confers no additional power. But if he underſtood the gentlemen, ſeveral of them were of opinion that all governments inſtituted for certain ends draw to them the means of execution as of common right. This doctrine would make our's but a ſhort conſtitution. (Here he read the preamble) and then ſaid—Here is your conſtitution! Here is your bill of rights! Do theſe gentlemen require any thing more reſpecting the powers of Congreſs, than a deſcription of the ends of government? and if of right they can carry theſe into effect, will they regard the means tho they be expreſsly pointed out? But I would aſk if there is any power under heaven which could not be exerciſed within the extenſive limits of this preamble?

The convention might have ſtopped here—and there was no need, according to the doctrine of the gentlemen, to point out any of the means for the ends mentioned in the preamble. That portion of the conſtitution which, by all America, has been thought ſo important, according to their logic, would become a dead letter; but the preamble in fair conſtruction is a ſolemn compact, that the powers granted ſhall be made uſe of to the ends thereby ſpecified.

He then reprobated in pointed terms the latitude of the principles premiſed. He ſaid the end of all government is the public good—and if the means were left to legiſlation, all written compacts were nugatory. He obſerved, that the ſober diſcretion of the legiſlature, which in the opinions of gentlemen ought to be paramount, was the very thing intended to be curbed and reſtrained by our conſtitution.

He then declared that our form of government not only pointed out the ends of government, but ſpecified the means of execution. He ſaid we may make war—this would draw to it the power of raiſing an army and navy, laying taxes, eſtabliſhing a judiciary, &c. But the ſpirit of the conſtitution in this reſpect had been well explained by Mr. Madiſon, and he ſhould not recapitulate.

He ſaid a gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Smith) had remarked that all our laws proceeded upon the principle of expediency—that we were judges of that expediency—as ſoon as we gave it as our opinion that a thing was expedient, it became conſtitutional. What then, ſaid he, remains of your conſtitution, except its mode of organization! We may look into it to refreſh our memories, reſpecting the times, places and manner of compoſing the government—that as to the powers of Congreſs, were he of that gentleman's opinion, he would never look into it again. Gentlemen ſee the difficulties of their theories, and are obliged to confeſs, that theſe incidental powers are not eaſily defined. They reſt in the ſober diſcretion of the legiſlature.

One gentleman (Mr. Ames) has ſaid, no implication ought to be made againſt the law of nature—againſt rights acquired—or againſt powers pre-occupied by the ſtates; that it is eaſier to reſtrain than to give competent powers of execution. Now theſe notions are hoſtile to the main principle of our government, which is only a grant of particular portions of power, implying a negative to all others. It has been ſhown that the ends of government will include every thing. If gentlemen are allowed to range in their ſober diſcretion for the means, it is plain they have no limits. By the cabaliſtical word incident, your conſtitution is turned upſide down; and inſtead of being *a grant of particular powers*, guarded by an *implied negative* to all others, it is made to *imply all powers*. But, ſtrange to tell, America forgot to guard it by expreſs negative proviſions. Is there any difference in effect between lodging general powers in a government, and permitting the exerciſe of them by ſubtle conſtructions? He ſaid there was a difference—In the one caſe, the people fairly gave up their liberty, and ſtood prepared—in the other, they were unexpectedly tricked out of their conſtitution. [*To be concluded in our next.*]

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

To the PROMPTER.

SIR,

I AM a young man of conſiderable faſhion, but have not yet got into ſhoeſtrings; and my buckles are ſo long, they prevent my toes from bending when I walk; and my coat and waiſtcoat croud my hair up out of its place, and ſcrub my neck and cheeks till they are ſore—it ſeems to me our faſhion-makers "do not work it right."—Do, Sir, tell us if buckles are to grow longer than feet; or the collars of coats and waiſtcoats into hoods. I am, Sir, your admirer, W.

N. B. I believe you meant me in your laſt number, for I always borrow a ſpade, a ſhovel, a crowbar, a pickaxe, and a wheelbarrow when I want them—this, I think, is "working it right"—it is better than to buy them.

PARIS, December 21.

YESTERDAY M. Bailly, the mayor, received the following letter from the king:

"I wiſh you, ſir, to wait upon me this evening at ſeven, and to bring with you the commiſſioners of ſubſiſtence and public eſtabliſhments. The ſeaſon grows ſevere, and I feel nothing more urgent than to concert means with you for ſecuring ſubſiſtence for the people, and providing them with employment during the winter.

Signed LOUIS."

Plots and conſpiracies continue to be talked of in various parts of the kingdom; but we have been ſo much accuſtomed to ſuch alarms, that we paſs leſs regard to them than formerly. The ferment among the clergy has been general; but they have not been able to commuicate it to the people, by whom all their attempts to excite diſturbances, even where the magiſtrates have betrayed or neglected their duty, have been watched and defeated. The ſale of church and crown lands has far exceeded expectation; the aſſignats are already in the proceſs of being cancelled: the troops of the line in general continue ſteady to their duty; and taxes begin to be regularly paid.

LONDON, January 10.

It is very much apprehended that the Grand Vizir will be obliged, in all caſes, to give way to the Ruſſian troops, or run the riſk of having the reſt of his army entirely deſtroyed.

Of more than 100,000 men which he had under his command, above 60,000 Aſiatics have deſerted, in ſpite of entreaties, remonſtrances, and menaces to induce them to ſtay.

Out of the 40,000 which remained ſome time ago, many were daily deſerting. And in the ſeveral marches, ſieges, and ſkirmiſhes which they have made and ſuſtained, many more have periſhed.

It is expected, that the negociations at Schiſtovi, will be interrupted by the Ruſſian troops particularly by the Coſſacks, and that it will be neceſſary to name ſome other town for the meeting of the Congreſs.

It has been lately recommended to ſuch gentlemen as chuſe to travel with fire arms, when they find themſelves attacked by a mounted highwayman, to ſhoot rather at the horſe which the highwayman rides than at the man. The reaſons for this recommendation are ſaid to be the following: 1ſt. They would not be ſo likely to miſs the mark they aim at; not one highwayman in a thouſand would be able to keep his ſeat under the exertions that a wounded horſe would make; and in caſe the horſe ſhould be killed, the man would, of courſe, fall an eaſy prey. 2d. Becauſe very few highwaymen ride upon their own horſes, and the killing the horſe would be a check to thoſe jockies and others, who let out horſes for the ſcandalous purpoſes of robbing. 3d. Killing the horſe would not ſo much wound the conſcience as killing one of our own ſpecies, who by this means would be ſent into hell outright with the ſin he was committing irreverſibly upon him.

On Monday laſt as Thomas Evans, a carrier, was on the road to Shrewſbury, after being in a moſt violent rage with one of his horſes which did not go on to his ſatisfaction, beating the poor animal, and uttering the moſt dreadful oaths, he ſuddenly dropped down dead—an awful warning to prophane ſwearers, and to thoſe unfeeling perſons who uſe poor worn out animals with wanton cruelty!

On the police of the Turks, in the ſevere puniſhments inflicted upon thoſe who make uſe of falſe weights and meaſures, Mr. Howard confirmed the account given by many other travellers. He ſpoke highly of ſome part of the moral character of the Turks, particularly of their gratitude for favors received, and ſaid, that when he has been lucky enough to cure a rich Turk of ſome diſorder, he offered him a purſe of 2000 ſequins. This, however, Mr. Howard would not accept of, and requeſted only that his patient would permit him occaſionally to ſend to his garden for ſome grapes and oranges to eat with his tea at breakfaſt. The Turk ſent him every morning a large baſket full of the choiceſt fruits his garden produced.

NEW DISCOVERY.

Mr. Watſon, plumber in Newcaſtle, (England) has lately finiſhed, by Mr. Ker's direction, two coppers for condenſing and preſerving the eſſential oils of hops, which have been erected in the Tyne and Hexham breweries, and given the greateſt ſatisfaction to the proprietors, who have moſt liberally rewarded Mr. Ker, for the exerciſe of his valuable diſcovery.

The inventor diſcovered, what is aſtoniſhing no one ever obſerved before him, that, in the common way of impregnating worts with the virtues of the hops, the finer and more aromatic flavor of theſe was diſſipated in vapor, while the diſagreeable bitter quality alone remained.

In conſequence of this obſervation he deviſed a method of collecting the vapor, which he found to be principally compoſed of the eſſential oil of

the plant. This oil he returned into the worts in their fermenting ſtate, and the reſult exceeded his moſt ſanguine expectations—the liquor acquired an infinitely more delicate flavor, and what is of equal importance, became beyond all compariſon leſs ſuſceptible of paſſing into the ſour ſtate; while, at the ſame time, as one fourth leſs hops was requiſite in boiling the worts, their nauſeous bitter quality was imparted in aproportionably ſmaller degree.

FRANCE.

National Aſſembly, December 27.

Fifty eccleſiaſtical members took the Civic Oath agreeable to a form prepared: On this occaſion the Abbe Gregoire pronounced a diſcourſe to the Aſſembly, which was ordered to be printed.

December 28——29.

An addreſs from a ſociety at Clermont Ferrard, informed the Aſſembly, that the reports of a counter-revolution, tho ſo often vague and unfounded, are real in regard to the commotions in Auvergne—where plots againſt the government are actually forming: This addreſs preſſes the aſſembly to erect a High Court of Treaſon. It was ordered to be publiſhed.

In the town of Pamiers, another bloody tumult has happened—in which many lives were loſt.

The Aſſembly decreed that every diſcovery of a new invention, in any kind of induſtry, is the property of its author.

No new Preſident is yet declared: M. de Mirabeau wanted but four votes in the laſt ſcrutiny to get in the chair.

Jan. 4. The uſual compliments on the renewal of the year were paid on Saturday laſt, by the Preſident, at the head of a deputation, to the King, Queen and the Dauphin.

Theſe addreſſes anticipate the moment as faſt approaching, which in terminating the labors of the Aſſembly, will invariably fix the public welware: It recognizes the harmony and concord which exiſt between the King and the Aſſembly—which they ſay muſt deſtroy the frivolous hopes of thoſe who are equally the enemies of the King and the Aſſembly.

The anſwer of the King expreſſes his ſenſe of the attachment of the Aſſembly to his perſon—and recurs to that confidence which now ſubſiſts between him and them, as that, which alone will perfect and conſolidate the great work—*the conſtitution of the kingdom.*

BOSTON, March 12.

Extract of a letter from Marietta, dated Nov. 25.

"Between Fort Pitt and this place, we were hailed by people on an iſland, in the utmoſt diſtreſs: They had ſunk their boat, and were obliged to ſwim to the iſland—men, women and children. They informed us that two of their children, a girl of 15, and a boy of 5 years old, not being able to reach the ſhore, were gone down the current on part of the wreck; I immediately got into a ſkiff we happened to have with us, and two good men with me, and overtook the wreck in three quarters of an hour, 8 miles from the iſland, and found the girl with her little brother ſitting on a few boards which fell together in the wreck.—There were in all about 20 people on the iſland—(Their boat ſunk about day-light of a cold morning)—they were wet, and chilled almoſt to death—they had been there almoſt an hour, and ſome of their children were almoſt gone. The diſtreſſed mother would take no nouriſhment until they came down to us, and we were able to make them hear from the wreck, that all was well. They came on with us to this place, and continued in our boat to the Miami, where they were bound—The parents of the two children were from New-Jerſey, by the name of Ludlow—they loſt almoſt all they had, cloathing money, cattle and horſes."

BALTIMORE, March 18.

"Yeſterday, being the Anniverſary of the immortal St. PATRICK, the tutelar St. of Hibernia, the day was celebrated here in an unuſual ſtyle of taſte and ſplendour. Agreeably to a recent communication, the Saint made his perſonal appearance, and honored his ſons with his preſence in a proceſſion through the town. He was dreſſed in his primitive robes, and read, as he paſſed along, the Holy Scriptures, with great apparent devotion; an example, it is hoped, his children will follow in their paſſage through life. After the proceſſion was over, and the company had partaken of a repaſt, ſuitable to the day and occaſion, (at Mr. Brett's on Feil's-Point) the venerable Saint gave them the moſt intereſting advice for the regulation of their future conduct in the pilgrimage of life, which appeared to have a very happy effect—when, giving them his moſt affectionate and fervent Benediction, he diſappeared.

A gentleman's family, on a plantation in Ann-Arundel county, have furniſhed the following remarkable inſtance of induſtry?

From the 1ſt of April, 1791, to the 1ſt of March, 1791, there were manufactured in this family, 126 yards of ſheeting, 292 of other linen, 767 of brown rolls, 50 of bagging, 30 of Cotton, 18 of Jeanet, 136 of Linſey, 110 of Kerſey, in the whole 1529 yards; 61 pair of fine, and 87 pair of coarſe ſtockings—beſides a number of leading-lines, bed-cords, clothes-lines, and other articles for the uſe of the plantation.—Though there are on this plantation only 3 white Women, ſome ſmall children, and about 12 working Negroes, they have made and raiſed for ſale, in addition to the articles above mentioned, 20 hogſheads of Tobacco, and 1000 buſhels of Wheat, yearly.

LITERATURE.

M. L'Abbe Vella, a very learned profeſſor of the Oriental Languages, in Sicily, has announced that he ſaw at Girgentia, a volume of cotton paper, written in the Weſtern Mooriſh character, that contains a tranſlation into Arabic of ſeventeen books of that part of Livy's Hiſtory which is wanting. It goes from the 60th to the 77th. This laſt is not complete, and there are ſome chaſms in the others, occaſioned by being in ſome places worm eaten. The 60th begins at the epoch when the Conſul Aurelius ſubduced the rebels of Sardinia, after a very conſiderable ſlaughter; and went afterwards into Corſica to puniſh thoſe who had bidden defiance to him.

The 61ſt book opens with the foundation of Aix, in Provence, by the Pro-Conſul L. Sextius, from whom that city took the name of Aquæ Sextiæ.

The Abbe has already tranſlated ſome of this valuable work, and promiſes to preſent the Republic of Letters with an edition in the Arabian language on one ſide, and the Latin or Italian on the other.

FOR THE GAZETTE *OF THE* UNITED STATES.

SONNET III.

Sent to Miſs. —— ——,

NOW o'er the world hath ſober Evening ſpread
Her ebon-tinctured veil—the ſtars appear—
The ſmiling Moon in mildeſt beauty clear,
As on my hand I preſs my penſive head.

While not on earth is heard one echoing tread,
Look thro' the Southern uprais'd window near.
Down on my cheek tear courſes after tear—
I think on abſent *friends*, on pleaſures fled.

Now all *their* actions living in my ſight
Awake new, mournful, pleaſures in my ſoul,
And each memento gives a freſh delight.
Do not ſuch joys my fair one's mind controul?
They do—I ſee th' aſſenting tear deſcend—
And ſhe will love this triſle for the friend.

E L L A.

We ſeldom meet with any thing in this line, equal to the following:

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

ELEGIAC LINES *on the death of Mr.* MOSES BROWN, *jun.*

DAPHNIS the young, the lov'd, is dead,—
And hence this univerſal gloom!
To-day the ſable Hearſe was led,
In ſlow Proceſſion, to the tomb.

That boſom ſenſeleſs lies, and cold
Where Science ever lov'd to dwell,
Speechleſs that Tongue—which never told
What ſpotleſs Virtue dar'd not tell.

That face which every ſight could pleaſe,
That form in Symmetry ſo juſt,
Where dignity, combin'd with eaſe,
Are mouldering to their primal duſt.

Departed Youth! oft to thy grave
Shall ſcience from her ſeat repair,
And there with tears the green turf lave,
Her boſom to the rude Winds bare.

There too ſhall Virtue oft be ſeen,
When o'er the Vale ſpreads twilight grey—
With tearful eye, and ſorrowing Mein,
Bent o'er the Earth that ſhrouds thy clay.

Adieu, dear ſhade!—accept theſe lays,
From one to whom thy Memory's dear,
Who knew thy Virtues—and whoſe praiſe,
Although unequal, is ſincere.

Philadelphia, March 26.

How much preferable to a ſtate of inquietude, uncertainty and inſecurity, it is, to be favored with a government, that not only inſpires confidence in its wiſdom, by its judicious adminiſtration, but produces the moſt ſolid benefits to the people:—Benefits—that like the kindly influences of benignant ſkies, aſſail our ſenſes, and demand our gratitude from every quarter.—What art, purſuit, or profeſſion, with which the good of ſociety is connected, that, under the auſpices of the general government, has not immediately or remotely been encouraged:—Agriculture, the moſt noble of all arts, in a particular manner, is emerging into conſequence, and aſſuming its juſt rank in the eſtimation of the people:—This will lay the foundation of Empire, freedom and independence, broad and deep.

Mr. Ellicot and Major L'Enfant, are now engaged in laying out the ground on the Potowmac, on which the federal buildings are to be erected.

Thomas Waſhington, alias Walſingham, alias Welſh, was tried at Charleſton the 28th ult. for counterfeiting and uttering counterfeit Indents of that ſtate, and found guilty.

Letters from Cape Francois of the 27th ult. inform, that Oje and Crevin, 2 Mulattoes, the moſt active in the diſturbances at St. Domingo, were broke alive on the wheel.

John Hamilton, Eſq. His Britannic Majeſty's Conſul for the ſtate of Virginia, lately arrived at Norfolk in that ſtate.

The PRESIDENT of the United States, purſuant to the powers veſted in him for that purpoſe, has been pleaſed to appoint the following gentlemen to receive ſubſcriptions to the *Bank* of the United States.

THOMAS WILLING, DAVID RITTENHOUSE, SAMUEL HOWELL, } *Pennſylvania.*
JOHN BEALE BORDLEY, *Maryland.*
LAMBERT CADWALLADER, *New-Jerſey.*

On the 4th inſtant—the PRESIDENT *of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, was pleaſed to make the following*

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

ARTHUR St. CLAIR, to be Major-General.
SAMUEL HODGDON, Quarter-Maſter.
JOHN HURT, Chaplain.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Major—David Zeigler, *vice* Wyllys, killed.
Major—Richard Call, *vice* Parker, (Vir.) decl.

CAPTAINS.

Thomas Doyle, *vice* Zeigler promoted.
John Armſtrong, *vice* Mercer reſigned.
John Pratt, *vice* Heart, promoted.

LIEUTENANTS.

Cornelius Sedam, *vice* Doyle, promoted.
John Jeffers, *vice* Frothingham killed.
Abner Pryor, *vice* Armſtrong promoted.
Aſa Hartſhorne, *vice* Heart promoted.
Thomas Seayres, *vice* Steele declined.

ENSIGNS.

Appointments: Daniel Britt, *Pennſylvania.*
Hamilton Armſtrong, *do.*
Bartholomew Shomburg, promoted from Serjeant-Major.
Bernard Gaines, *Virginia.*
John Wade, *Pennſylvania.*
Roſs Bird, *do.*

SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. Command't, John Doughty, *N. Jerſey*
1. Major Lemuel Treſcott, *Maſſachuſetts.*
2. Major John Burnham, *Ditto.*
3. Major Jonathan Heart, *Connecticut.*

CAPTAINS.

1. Robert Kirkwood, *Delaware.* 2. Thomas Hunt—3. John Mills—4. John Pray, *Maſſachuſetts.* 5. Richard Brook Roberts, *South-Carolina.* 6. John H. Buell, *Connecticut.* 7. David Sayles, *Rhode-Iſland.* 8. Jonathan Caſs, *New-Hampſhire.* 9. Conſtant Freeman—10. Patrick Phelon—11. Thomas H. Cuſhing, *Maſſachuſetts.* 12. Joſeph Shaylor, *Connecticut.*

LIEUTENANTS.

1. Samuel Newman, *Maſſachuſetts.* 2. Bezaleel Howe, *New-Hampſhire.* 3. Henry Sherman, jun. *Rhode-Iſland.* 4. Daniel Bradley, *Connecticut.* 5. John Platt, *Delaware.* 6. William Rickard—7. Richard S. Howe—8. Richard H. Greaton—9. John Higginſon—10. Winſlow Warren, *Maſſachuſetts.* 11. Ruſſell Biſſell, *Connecticut.* 12. Francis Huger, *South-Carolina.*

ENSIGNS.

1. Martin B. Sohier—2. Richard Edwards, *Maſſachuſetts.* 3. Edward Miller—4. John Thompſon, *Connecticut.* 5. George Tillinghaſt, *Rhode-Iſland.* 6. Joſeph S. Gilman—7. Joſeph Peirce, jun. *Maſſachuſetts.* 8. David Cobb, jun. *Maſſachuſetts.* 9. Joſeph Dickinſon, *South-Carolina.* 10. Thomas Duff, *Delaware.* 11. Edward Turner—12. Theodore Sedgwick, 3d. *Maſſachuſetts.*

Surgeon—William Euſtis, *Maſſachuſetts.*
Surgeon's Mate—Joſhua Sumner, *Connecticut.*
——— John F. Carmichael, *New-Jerſey.*

THE BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

Major Commandant, William Ferguſon *vice* Doughty, promoted.

CAPTAIN.

Mahlon Ford, *vice* Ferguſon, promoted.

LIEUTENANTS.

Daniel M'Lane, *vice* Moore, dead.
Abimael Youngs Nicholl, *vice* Fowle, dead.
George Ingerſoll, *vice* Ford promoted.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig	Fair Hebe,	Feinour,	Cadiz.
Schooner	Aurora,	Noble,	St. Martins.
Sloop	N.Y. & Phil. Packet,	Bird,	New-York.
	Union,	Toulſon,	Norfolk.
	Betſey,	Brooks,	New-York.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17ſ.	17ſ1. pr. £.	85	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9ſ.		45	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8ſ10	9ſ.	45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates		15ſ9	78¾	do.
Indents		9ſ.	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,		12ſ6	62½	do.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A PAMPHLET, containing ſome remarks on the firſt volume of the "Defence of the American Conſtitutions," written by the Vice-Preſident of the United States, has been circulated in France, as a production of the late GOVERNOR LIVINGSTON. Any perſon who will furniſh the Editor hereof with a copy of ſaid pamphlet, ſhall be paid a double price for the ſame.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the EDITOR,

A TOUR IN HOLLAND.

In 1784.

By an AMERICAN.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented to me, that JAMES O' FALLON is levying an armed force in that part of the State of Virginia which is called Kentucky, diſturbs the public peace, and ſets at defiance the Treaties of the United States with the Indian Tribes, the Act of Congreſs, intituled, "An Act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian Tribes," and my Proclamations of the fourteenth and twenty-ſixth days of Auguſt laſt, founded thereon: And it is my earneſt deſire that thoſe who have incautiouſly aſſociated themſelves with the ſaid JAMES O' FALLON, may be warned of their danger, I have therefore thought fit to publiſh this Proclamation, hereby declaring, that all perſons violating the Treaties and Act aforeſaid, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigor of the law.

And I do moreover require all officers of the United States, whom it may concern, to uſe their beſt exertions to bring to juſtice any perſons offending in the premiſes.

In teſtimony whereof I have cauſed the Seal of the United States to be affixed to theſe Preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my Hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the Nineteenth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States the fifteenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP having commenced between JOSEPH ANTHONY, and his Son, THOMAS P. ANTHONY, under the firm of

JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON,

They have for Sale, at their Stores, (lately improved by HEWES and ANTHONY,) North ſide Cheſnut-Street Wharf,

NEW-ENGLAND Rum,
Molaſſes,
Muſcovado Sugars,
Jamaica & Martinique Coffee,
Pimento,
Caſſia,
Old Batavia Arrack,
Spermaceti & Wax Candles,
Spermaceti, Right Whale,
and Tanner's Oil,
Beſt pick'd Mackarel,

Hyſon, Souchong & Bohea } TEAS, of the firſt quality,

Boſton Sail Duck,
No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7,
6 by 8 Window Glaſs,
Boſton Prime Beef,
A quantity of choice Carrot Tobacco.
N. England Tow Linen.

Philadel. March 18. [e.p.3w.]

INDIA SALES, at Salem.

At the STORE of

ELIAS HASKETT DERBY, Eſq.

On TUESDAY the 5th of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will commence the ſale, by AUCTION, of the

Cargo of the Brig HENRY,

Lately arrived from BENGAL, MADRAS, and ISLE of FRANCE; Conſiſting of a large and valuable aſſortment of

INDIA GOODS.

As follows—viz.

Bengal.

BAFTAS, Sannas, and Caſſas, } White Cloths, proper for Shirting, or Sheeting.
Dureas—or ſtriped Muſlins.
Durea Chintz, or painted ſtriped do.
Chintz, a great variety.
Striped Cottons,
Jagrenant Muſlins.
Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs.
Ginghams,
Blue Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Madras.

Long Cloths, of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable for ſhirting.
Madras Patches, beautifully figured.
Camboys, or blue and white ſtriped Cottons.
Moreas, or plain white Cloths.
Madras Cambricks.
Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, with borders.
Book Muſlins.
Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, a great variety.

A quantity of China Silk Handkerchiefs.
A quantity of Oſtrich Feathers.
Surat Cotton, 23 bales.
Indigo, of the Iſle of France, of a ſuperior quality.
An aſſortment of fine Wines of the Cape of Good Hope.
Raiſins of do.
A quantity of India Shirts and Trowſers, for Sailors' wear.

To the above will be added, a great variety of other Goods, *which are not enumerated. Alſo,*

100 Caſks Raiſins,
75 Cheſts Bohea Tea,
30 Ditto Hyſon,
30 ditto Souchong,
} of the beſt qualities.

The Goods may be viewed a few days previous to the ſale.

W. P BARTLETT and CO. *Auctioneers.*

Salem, Feb. 21, 1791.

MACHINERY FOR SPINNING FLAX, HEMP AND COMBED WOOL.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives public notice, that he has obtained a patent for *a ſlivering wheel and table, a movement for wetting the thread by conical cloth coated thrumblers, and another for the ſame purpoſe, by a cloth coated roller, a leathern belt moved by rollers. for the purpoſe of the preparatory drawing of the ſlivers, and another leathern belt moved in like manner, by rollers, for the purpoſe of drawing the roved flax, hemp and wool,* being improvements upon the mill or machinery of Kendrew and Porthouſe of the town of Darlington in Great Britain.

This machinery, with the original mechaniſm on which it is graſted, being of the utmoſt value to the United States, the ſubſcriber hereby offers to make and erect a complete mill or mills, including both the original works, and his above improvements thereon, for any individual or company, on terms to be by them agreed on; and to conduct the Manufactory either for a ſhare of the profits, or ſtipulated wages. GEORGE PARKINSON,

Philad. No. 65, *Cheſnut-Street, March* 17, 1791. [93 6t.]

Treaſury Department,

MARCH 1, 1791.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 28th inſtant, incluſively, to furniſh by contract, the following articles of cloathing, to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, in ſeven weekly parcels, ſo as to compleate the whole delivery on or before the 15th day of May nex, viz.

2000 round hats,
2000 ſhort coats,
2000 veſts
2000 pair of overalls, of drilling,
40 pair of woollen overalls,
2650 blankets.
4263 ſhirts,
4044 pair of ſhoes
22 pair of buckles,
2009 Stocks,
2002 Claſps,

The articles muſt be agreeable to ſuch patterns as ſhall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as ſoon as the whole of the articles ſhall have been delivered.

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles. viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*

Captain ARMSTRONG,

INFORMS his fellow-ſoldiers and others, who may wiſh to enliſt, that he has commenced recruiting in the city of Philadelphia, where a generous bounty, and other encouragement will be given.

Young men, who wiſh to become Adventurers in a new country, by joining this command, may acquire a knowledge of the Weſtern World, ſubject to no expence; and after ſerving a ſhort period, ſet down on their own farms, and enjoy all the bleſſings of peace and plenty. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1791.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

MARCH 25.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

ANCHORS	pr. lb.	6½d	
Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt.		35s	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		10d	
Aſhes, pot, per ton,		37l 10s	40l
——Pearl,		50l	52l 10s
Arrack pr. gall.		10s	12s 6d
Brandy, common,		5s	
——Cogniac		8s	9d
Braziletto, pr. ton.		12l	a 16l
Bricks pr. M		30s	
Bread, ſhip pr. cwt.		19s	6
Ditto, pilot		35s	
Ditto, ſmall water		45s	48s
Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz.		10s	6
—— pr. bbl.		36s	
BOARDS: Oak pr. M feet,		4l 10s	4l 18s
BOARDS: Merch. pine		4l 10s	4l 15s
BOARDS: Sap, do.		2l 7s	6d 3l
BOARDS: ——N. Eng.		2l 5s	2l 10s
BOARDS: Cedar		4l	4l 5s
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s pr M.			
Brimſtone in rolls pr. cwt.		28s	
BEEF: Iriſh pr. bbl.		55s	60s
BEEF: Boſton		55s	
BEEF: Country		45s	
Butter pr. lb.		10d	12d
——in kegs		9d	
Cedar, red timber pr. foot		2s	2s 6d
Chocolate pr. lb.		11d	
Coal pr. buſhel		1s	8d
Coffee pr. lb.		1s	2d
Cinnamon		18s	20s
Caſſia		5s	
Cheeſe, Engliſh		1s	3d
—— Country		6d	7½d
CANDLES: Sper. pr. lb.		3s 3d	3s 6d
CANDLES: Wax		3s	
CANDLES: Myrtle Wax		1s	2d
CANDLES: Mould, tallow		11d	12d
CANDLES: Dipped		10d	
Cotton		1s 4d	1s 8d
Currants		15	2s
Cloves		10s	
Copperas pr. cwt.		15s	17s 6d
Cordage		60s	62s 6d
Cocoa		62s 6d	67s 6d
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece		80s	
——Ravens		67s	72s 6d
Flour, Superfine, pr. bbl.		38s	
——Common,		36s	
——Bur middlings, beſt		33s	
——Middlings		25s	
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.		8s	6d 10s
Flax pr. lb.		8d	9d
Fuſtic pr. ton,		135s	150s
Feathers pr. lb.		2s	8d
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.		5s	
Glue, pr. cwt.		7l 10s	8l
Ginger, white race		5s	6d
Ditto, common		50s	
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		9d	
Ginſeng,		2s	2d
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. quarter caſk,		30s	
Ditto, fine glazed		37s	6d
Gin, Holland, pr. gall.		5s	9d
Do. pr. caſe,		30s	33s
GRAIN: Wheat pr. buſh		7s	10d
GRAIN: Rye		4s	6d
GRAIN: Oats		1s	8d 2s 6d
GRAIN: Indian corn		2s	6d 3s
GRAIN: Barley		4s	9d
GRAIN: ——Beſt ſhelled		20s	
GRAIN: Buckwheat		2s	6
Hemp, pr. ton,		50l	56l
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M		5l	6l
Herrings, pr. bbl.		22s	6d
Hides, raw pr. lb.		9d	10d
Hops		2s	3d 2s 6d
Indigo, French,		7s	6d 12s
——Carolina		4s	7s 6d
Irons, ſad pr. cwt.		56s	
IRON: Caſtings		22s	6d 30s
IRON: Bar pr. ton,		29l	30l
IRON: Pig		10l	
IRON: Sheet		60l	65l
IRON: Nail rods		36l	
Junk, pr. cwt.		27s	35s
Lard, hogs		9d	10d
Lead in pigs		40s	42s 6d
——in bars		45s	50s
Lead, white		80s	85s
——red		45s	
Leather, ſoal pr. lb.		1s 2d	1s 4d
Lignum vitæ pr. ton		42s	45s
Logwood		7l	5s 8l
Meal, Indian, pr. bbl.		17s	
——Rye		26s	
Mackarel, beſt		63s	
——Common		30s	58s 6d
Mace pr. lb.		70s	
Muſtard		2s	4d
Madder, beſt		15d	18d
Molaſſes pr. gall.		2s	8d
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,		13s	
Maſt ſpars		2s	6d 6s
Mahogany		8d	12d
Nutmegs pr. lb.		6s	6d
Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—		8d	8½d 9d
OIL: Linſeed, pr. gall.		3s	6d
OIL: Train		1s	10d 2s
OIL: Spermaceti		3s	7d
OIL: Whale		1s	10d 2s
OIL: Olive		6s	6d
OIL: Ditto pr. caſe		28s	30s
OIL: Beſt ſweet in flaſks, pr. box,		52s	6d 60s
OIL: —baſkets 12 bottles		28s	
Oak timber pr. ton		40s	
Porter in caſks. pr. gall.		2s	
——London, pr. doz.		12s	6d 15s
Porter, American pr. doz.		12s	
Pitch, pr. bbl.		20s	
Pork, Burlington,		77s	6d
——Lower county		70s	85s
——Carolina		60s	
Peas, Albany		7s	6d 8s 4d
Pepper, pr. lb.		2s	9d
Pimento		1s	3d
Rice pr. cwt.		21s	
Roſin pr. bbl.		20s	
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		5s	2s 6d
Ditto pr. jar		3s	2s
Ditto pr. box		35s	
RUM: Jamaica pr. gall.		5s	6d
RUM: Antigua		5s	
RUM: Windward		4s	4d
RUM: Barbadoes		4s	5s 4d
RUM: Country, N. E.		3s	3d
RUM: Taffia		2s	4d 2s 6d
Saſſafras pr. ton		45s	60s
Salt petre, pr. cwt.		4l	10s
Sulphur, flour		40s	41s
Shot		48s	
STEEL: German pr. cwt.		60s	70s
STEEL: Engliſh, bliſtered		82s	6d
STEEL: American pr. ton		40l	45l
STEEL: Crowley's pr. fag.		75s	
Snake root pr. lb.		1s	6d 2s 8d
Soap, Common		5d	6d
——Brown		6d	
——Caſtile		8d	9d
Starch		6d	
Snuff		1s 6d	2s 4d 3s 6d
Spermaceti, refined,		3s	
Sail Cloth, Engliſh, pr. yard,		1s	6d 2s 2d
——Boſton, No. I.		2s	3d
——No. II.		2s	2d
—— Ruſſia ſheeting, pr. p.		90s	
SUGAR: Lump, pr. lb.		1s	4d
SUGAR: Loaf, ſingle refined		1s	5d
SUGAR: Ditto, double do.		1s	10½d
SUGAR: Havannah, white		9d	
SUGAR: Ditto, brown,		7d	8½d
SUGAR: Muſcovada, pr. cwt.		60s	75s
Spirits Turpentine pr. gall.		4s	
SALT: Allum pr. buſh.		2s	
SALT: Liverpool		2s	2d
SALT: Cadiz		1s	10½d
SALT: Liſbon		2s	2d
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		90s	100s
Do. I. O. & red C. do.		6l	6l 5s
Shingles, ſhort, p. M.		15s	20s
——long dreſſed		90s	100s
Scantling, heart,		90s	150s
——Sap		42s	45s
STAVES: Pipe pr. 1200 pieces		12l	
STAVES: W. O. hogſhead		7l	5s
STAVES: R. O. do.		5l	5s
STAVES: Leogan		5l	15s
STAVES: Barrel		4l	10s
STAVES: Heading		8l	10s
SKINS: Otter, beſt pr. piece		30s	
SKINS: Minks		1s	6d 3s
SKINS: Fox, grey		2s	6d 6s
SKINS: ——red		4s	8s
SKINS: Martins		3s	
SKINS: Fiſhers		2s	6d 5s
SKINS: Bears		12s	6d 25s
SKINS: Racoons		2s	4s
SKINS: Muſk-rats		9d	1s 6d
SKINS: Beaver, pr. lb.		5s	10s
SKINS: Deer, in hair		1s	6d 2s 3d
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		9s	
——Carolina, 32 gall.		13s	6d
Turpentine		20s	22s 6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. new beſt		30s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——inferior		23s	25s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old		35s	38s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock		22s	6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland		40s	60s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark		20s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf		20s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eaſtern-ſhore		15s	16s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new		23s	25s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old		30s	
TEAS: Hyſon pr. lb.		7s	8s 4d
TEAS: Hyſon ſkin,		4s	4s 6d
TEAS: Souchong, beſt		7s	6d 8s
TEAS: Congo,		3s	4d 3s 9d
TEAS: Bohea,		2s	6d
Tallow, refined		8½d	
Tin pr. box,		100s	
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.		4s	4s 6d
Vermillion,		11s	3d
Varniſh,		2s	6d
WINE: Madeira, pr. pipe		40l	80l
WINE: Liſbon		38l	
WINE: Teneriffe		22l	10s 30l
WINE: Fayal pr. gall.		3s	1d 3s 3d
WINE: Port pr. pipe		39l	42l
WINE: Ditto pr. gall.		7s	
WINE: Do. in bottles, pr. doz.		30s	
WINE: Claret		30s	45s
WINE: Sherry pr. gall.		6s	9d 9s
WINE: Malaga		4s	6s
Wax, Bees pr. lb.		22d	
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.		2s	3d
——ſhort, pr. lb.		1s	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,		
	90 days,	72½
Ditto	60 days	73½
Ditto	30 days	74
Amſterdam, 60 days,		
	pr. guilder,	2s 11d 3s
	30 days	3s 1d
France, 60 days, pr. 5 liv.		6s 8d
	30 days	6s 10d